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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

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BIRTH.
On 26th June, at Shanghai, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. HOPKINS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VERTS ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 12TH, 1909.

That the main factor in the determination of terrestrial climate from year to year is the condition of the atmospheric circulation, and that this circulation in some way, as yet unexplained, is dependent on extraterrestrial causes, are two deductions from our knowledge of climatal variations with which few meteorologists will be found to quarrel. That in their daily forecast the meteorologists omit all reference to these fundamental rules is also a fact not always easy of explanation. The main reason is probably that as yet meteorologists have been content to study their science from too restricted a standpoint; and have sought to bring it into harmony with too narrow a set of local conditions. Meteorologists are not for the most part mathematicians, and no mathematician of sufficient grasp of the subject has as yet seen his way to elevating the study of weather forecasting into a philosophy. This, however, is what there are a few indications will one day be done for meteorology at large, and the scientific meteorologist may one day be found able to predict for each year in advance the general characteristics, leaving it for the local meteorologist to fill in the local conditions of his own particular province.

We have learned much of meteorology of recent years, and the foundation for a mathematical treatment is growing more secure year by year, but as yet the data are insufficient; or the capable mathematician able and willing to give his mind to the

solution of the problem has not as yet appeared. Still there are a few facts, even with our present knowledge, capable of being correlated. Indian meteorology has introduced one, at least, comprehensive term in the modern use of the expression "failure of the monsoon" applied to conditions when from some as yet unexplained cause, the annual rains have failed to fall in some considerable area of the Peninsula, and the consequence is that hundreds of thousands, or in some cases millions, of the unfortunate tillers of the ground, instead of adding to the resources of the land have to be supported out of Government funds. Now certain astronomical students, accustomed to the use of the term periodicity, and disposed to see a periodic law in all celestial phenomena, have noticed, or thought they noticed, a tendency to a like phenomenon in climatal variations. Generally a vague period of about eleven years has been surmised, and this has been correlated with a like term during which disturbances in the upper layers of the sun's atmosphere, generally known as sun-spots, have been noticed to attain a maximum. Other astronomers have found an approach to a real period at about thirty-four years, during which similar seasons repeat themselves, but though the meteorologists would be quite willing to accept some such general law, they have been for the most part prevented from doing so by certain wants of coincidence between the theory and their own observations, or apparent observations.

In this case it is probably the so-called observation that is at fault. There are, of course, many methods of observation, all founded equally on facts, and as such unquestionable; yet when brought to the test of experience and compared with general laws are found to be of no utility in evoking a condition of order. One of the principal causes of this failure is the excessive use of averaging, and the omission of extremes—a practice that leads to a mistaken view of the entire subject. We might, for example, in discussing the motion of the earth around the sun omit the two maximum points of the perihelion and the aphelion, and proceed to make our calculations as if the only factor to be considered were the mean distance. An instance of this occurred to the writer, in calculating from ancient Chinese records the possibility of discovering some periodic law. Lumping all the observations together, the only result was a vague uniformity; dividing the observations into sections of north and south, a very marked periodicity was the result, but the observations were as a rule too vague to lend themselves to any precision. Still there did seem to be a great weather cycle of some 208 years, and this seems in some curious arithmetical relation with the shorter terms of approximately eleven and thirty-four years respectively.

In this connection the present year seems not unlikely as an exceptional climatic year in China, at least. To add to our knowledge, China must, however, be taken regionally, not as a whole; and meteorologically the valley of the Yangtze seems to be the main determinant of the year. As a rule in these regions during the latter part of April, and the greater part of May, rain falls sporadically over the entire area, sufficient to fill the beds of the rivers and the irrigating channels. This year for practically six weeks not a drop of rain fell, and the streams and creeks were almost dried up, and it was with difficulty that sufficient water was found to irrigate the spring crops. Fortunately about the 24th June rain commenced to fall in some abundance. The ordinary course of the monsoon is that in April, varying a week or two, the Spring rains arrive, after which a generally well marked period of dry weather supervenes, and from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of June, according to the strength of the approaching monsoon, the regular Summer monsoon winds set in accompanied by more or less rain. In ordinary years, from the 20th to the 24th June, these rains, which always accompany the northern fringe of the monsoon, proceed to move north, and by the first week in July have arrived in Manchuria, often producing floods in the valley of the Liao and its tributaries. When the monsoon proves of insufficient initial force to move on northwards, the rains linger in the basin of the Yangtze between 28° and 34° north latitude; in which case as a rule absolute drought prevails in North China, where the crops almost invariably prove failures—in some years the ground becoming as parched as a desert, and all vegetable life is extinguished. The worst part of the result as far as China is concerned, is that while the North is reduced to desert conditions, Mid-China, especially in the basin of the Yangtze, becomes flooded from the rise of the rivers, and the entire basin becomes one huge lake, the crops being drowned out, and the cattle in large measure killed off.

Now such appears to be the programme provided for the coming summer, and from every side in Mid-China come in complaints

of the drowning out of the young crops, and the more overt destruction wrought directly by the rising floods. In apparent strange contrast with this are the conditions in North China, where unavailing prayers are being offered by the command of the Emperor for rain, which has almost totally ceased north of the thirty-fifth parallel. From what we at present know of natural climatal laws in China, these two contrary conditions existing alongside one another must both be referred to the one cause, the "failure" of the monsoon. But in its turn the failure of the monsoon is incapable of explanation from any mere local or territorial cause. Mathematically it can only be brought about by some diminution in the momentary radiation of heat, and the consequent lower temperature of those districts whose annual heating by solar radiation is known to induce the inflow of the periodical winds. Astronomers have often suggested that the sun is really a variable star; but as yet no tangible reason for his variability has been discovered, though it has been sought for many years.

More than once these cases of diminished solar radiation in Mid-China have been associated with excessive outbursts of heat elsewhere, and frequently the scene turns out to be America. While, in fact, the valley of the Yangtze is this year so much cooler than the average that there is scarcely heat enough to bring to maturity the rice crop, did such exist, from New York we have news of hundreds dying from excessive heat, and this would seem to contradict the evidence we have spoken of as to the conditions having been brought about by a defect in the solar radiation. Examined more closely we may see that both are logical consequences of the same set of phenomena. At the beginning of our article we spoke of the atmospheric circulation being the main cause of climate. As a fact the climate of the various regions on the earth's surface is profoundly modified and mediatised by the action of the prevalent winds. Were it not for the circulation of the atmosphere while the regions about the equator would be uninhabitable from excessive heat, life in the parts of the temperate zone nearer the poles would be impossible from the practical absence of any heat whatever. Neither condition prevails owing to the constant flow of the winds. But this circulation is brought about directly by solar radiation, and as we have seen is diminished when from any cause the radiation is lowered. While, then, the northern districts of the earth within the monsoon influence ordinarily during summer enjoy a higher and moister climate than they would otherwise meet with, in case of failure their average temperature is lower. North of the influence of the monsoon, in a comparatively narrow strip about north latitude 40° the summer heat, owing to the longer day, has a tendency to rise to extremes. In ordinary seasons this is tempered by the cool anti-cyclonic winds prevailing north of this latitude. But a failure in solar radiation has its effects likewise in diminishing the strength of these anti-cyclonic winds, as well as of the equinoctial wind, with the consequence that their cooling influence is not brought to bear on this strip of the earth's surface. There is then nothing more contrary to reason in men's dying by scores from heat in New York, while in the valley of the Yangtze they are complaining of cold, than in finding that similar opposite conditions prevail in northern China within practically a few miles of one another. The moral of the tale is: That as yet we have only just arrived on the threshold of meteorology as a science; but that by no means proves that with a further extension of our knowledge we may not be able from year to year to make annual forecasts of the weather to be expected in any region, and may be enabled thus to make in ample time our financial arrangements as to secure the minimum loss in each case.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison has been appointed a deputy registrar of marriages.

It is reported that a Japanese has invented a bicycle to be used in the water, and has had it patented.

During the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. T. K. Dealy will act as Director of Education.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. C. A. Melbourne to act as Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court.

Mr. John Fowler, one of the most popular men in the American Consular Service and for many years Consul-General at Chefoo, has returned to Chefoo.

The Board of Directors of the Russo-Chinese Bank have declared the following dividends for the year 1908: Rbs. 750 per Rouble share; Rbs. 6.084 per Shanghai Tael Share.

The old hulk of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, which was sunk at Swatow last September during a typhoon, has at last been blown up, thus removing a serious obstruction in Swatow harbour.

A native has been arrested in connection with the supposed murder of a Public Works official near Shaikwan. He was placed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Saturday on the capital charge, and the hearing was adjourned.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, United States Consul-General, left Shanghai for America on Saturday evening, the 3rd inst., on a few months' leave. He is due back by November 1st. During his absence Mr. P. Heintzmann will have charge of the Consulate.

An examination has been held at Tientsin for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the Haiho Pilotage service. Captain Gordon, of the C.M.S.N. Co., proved the successful candidate. Captain Gordon was lately in command of the C. M. str. *Kungping*.

An interesting alteration to the code of procedure in the Courts of the Philippine Islands was recently made, by which the Spanish language will be the official language of the Court only up till January 1, 1913. After that date English will be the official language.

The *China Critic* says negotiations are now taking place for the selling of the Maoshan Gold Mines to the Chinese authorities for the sum of M. 300,000, this being the amount so far expended on their development by the German Syndicate in whose possession they now are.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of June shows that the average maximum temperature was 86.3 and the minimum 78.6 degrees. The rainfall during the month was 7.385 inches, and the sun shone for 230.3 hours.

A statement of the Colony's assets on April 30th, published in the current *Gazette*, places the total liabilities at \$394,211.63 and the total assets at \$186,174.21, thus showing a deficit balance of \$208,037.42. Reimbursements due by railway construction account total \$1,430,960.30, while the balance of assets (General account) is \$1,222,922.88.

The financial statement of revenue and expenditure prepared by the Colonial Treasurer for the month of April shows a deficit balance of \$208,037.12. The balance of assets and liabilities on March 31st is placed at \$59,531.28. The revenue collected for the month of April was \$550,909.35. The expenditure for the same period was \$699,415.51.

The *China Critic* learns that the whole of the Haiho Conservancy's last loan has been taken up locally. When it was floated and underwritten by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine it was not expected that more than one quarter of the debentures would be disposed of there. The result, however, proves that there is still much money in Tientsin for favourable investment, as well as in likely speculation.

The death occurred at the Victoria Hospital, Tientsin, on 28th ult., of Mr. Thomas S. Woods, a well-known resident, who had been ailing for many months. He had a very adventurous career, and was at one time a man of means in Hongkong and Tientsin. Lately he has been in charge of Messrs. Jacques & Co.'s coal yard at Hotung and was in the hospital off and on for the past year. He was about 54 years of age and of Irish birth.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 17 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend The Stonecutters' Island Ordinance, 1889; Ordinance No. 18 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Amendment Ordinance, 1908; Ordinance No. 19 of 1909.—An Ordinance to amend The Stamp Ordinance 1901 as amended by The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902.

The typhoon signals indicating a typhoon within three hundred miles of the Colony to the south-west have been up since Friday night. The force of the wind in Hongkong, however, has not been great, and the proximity of the typhoon has only so far had the beneficial effect of producing heavy showers of rain which, as the last month's water returned clearly indicated, were greatly needed. We may add that a good deal of comment has been created at the Peak by the failure to hoist the signals on this occasion on the flagstaff at Mount Gough.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Queen's College shall in future be administered under and through the Director of Education. The Governing Body of Queen's College will therefore cease to exist, and the Government notifications appointing the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. A. Turner, and the Rev. T. W. Pearce to be Members of the Governing Body of Queen's College are hereby cancelled.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1909, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as under:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	3,739,520	2,800,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	11,966,330	13,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited.	48,077	NIL.
Total.	\$15,753,927	15,800,000

TELEGRAMS.

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THE JAPAN SUGAR COMPANY SCANDAL.

SUICIDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Tokyo, July 11th.
Dr. Sakawa, President of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver to-day on the eve of his public trial.

[SENDER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

FRENCH MINISTERS FIGHT A DUEL.

LONDON, July 10th.
At Paris, M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, engaged in a duel with M. Bos, ex-deputy Minister of Finance. Shots were twice exchanged, but without result.

The cause of the duel was a political dispute which culminated in M. Bos assaulting M. Caillaux in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE TSAR AT POLTAVA.

LONDON, July 10th.
The Tsar of Russia arrived at Poltava this morning to attend the bicentenary celebrations of the battle of Poltava. His Majesty was welcomed by a brilliant assemblage and subsequently attended an open-air service. Later he reviewed the troops.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, July 10th.
The Senate at Washington has passed the Tariff Bill by thirty-five votes to thirty-four.

Later.
The Washington House of Representatives decided to submit the Tariff Bill to a conference of both houses after a heated debate, wherein the Senate was denounced for violating Republican pledges.

The Senate made 847 amendments to the Representatives' Bill, being mostly increases.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 10th.
In consequence of the reduction of wages by 12½ per cent., the Scottish miners' executive has recommended a strike on the 26th inst. provided a general stoppage of work in the United Kingdom can be arranged. The matter will be submitted to the British Federation on the 15th inst.

TSAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY.
LONDON, July 10th.
A great sensation has been caused in France by the revelation, which is confirmed by M. Clemenceau, the Premier, that State Councillor Harting, a member of the Tsar's entourage on the forthcoming visit of His Majesty to Cherbourg, is identical with the Russian convicted at Paris in 1890 of complicity in an alleged dynamite conspiracy against Tsar Alexander.

Harting has since been chief of the Russian secret police at Paris. He will now be prohibited from entering France and will be removed from the Legion of Honour.

KITCHENER FOR AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, July 10th.
Lord Kitchener has accepted the invitation to visit Australia for the purpose of organising the defences of the Commonwealth.

LONDON, July 10th.
The death of Lord Ripon is announced.

[Lord Ripon, who was born in 1827, was Under-Secretary for War, 1859-61; India Office as Under-Secretary, 1861-63; Secretary of State for War, 1863-66; Secretary of State for India, 1866; Lord President of Council, 1868-73; Chairman of Joint Commission for drawing up Treaty of Washington, 1871; Grand Master of Freemasons, 1871-74; Gov.-Gen. of India, 1880-84; 1st Lord of Admiralty, 1886; Secretary for Colonies, 1892-95.]

PRESENTATION TO MR. R. H. BAXTER.

Mr. R. H. Baxter, of the docks and estimating department of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, who leaves for home on Wednesday, was on Saturday night the recipient of a handsome tea and coffee service subscribed for by the Dock staff and presented in recognition of his many services on behalf of the social life of the British community at the Docks. A good number of the staff gathered together in the Recreation Room under the chairmanship of Mr. Stewart, the president of the Recreation Committee, and devoted the evening to song and sentiment and to the pleasure of tobacco. Mr. Stewart made the presentation, and in doing so expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Baxter for his contributions to their social enjoyment, and instancing his great achievements in producing "Rob Roy" and "The Silver King." At the latter performance the speaker predicted a great success next time, but with the departure of Mr. Baxter that was impossible now. In conclusion he said he had great pleasure on behalf of the committee in asking Mr. Baxter to accept that tea and coffee service. Mr. Davison followed with a short speech, in which he bore testimony to the good qualities of their guest and associated Mrs. Baxter with the great success of the Dramatic Club. However they might differ in the Dock, there was complete unanimity when it was proposed to honour Mr. Baxter as they had done. Mr. Baxter made a feeling reply, in which he thanked them for their kindness to his wife and himself, and said that they found it a pleasure to engage in the work which gave pleasure to others.

Messrs. Brown, Grey, Taylor, Logan, Owen, Crispin, Baxter, Beck, Menzies and others contributed to the evening's pleasure. The tea and coffee service was inscribed: "Presented to Mr. R. H. Baxter by the Kowloon Dock Staff on the occasion of his leaving, July, 1909."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

MESSAGE FROM HONGKONG.

Arrangements were made in England to celebrate the 73rd birthday of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, which occurred on July 8, and Sir Paul Chater despatched the following telegram of congratulation:—"The unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, on behalf of the Colony of Hongkong, congratulate Mr. Chamberlain on his birthday and, wishing him renewed health, trust that he may long be spared to inspire the great work of consolidating the Empire."

THE ESCAPED PRISONER RECAPTURED.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

The Chinese prisoner who made the sensational escape from Victoria Jail about a week ago has at last been recaptured, through information supplied, we understand, by another prisoner. It appears that the fugitive, before leaving the jail, told another man where he intended going, should he be successful in eluding the police. This second prisoner, after keeping the secret for a week, at length yielded to a desire to make it known, the result being that the fugitive was captured in a house at West Point. When placed in the waiting cell at the Central Station, the prisoner attempted to strangle himself with his coat, and on being relieved of this by the police he made a second attempt with his trousers. After this Inspector Smith placed a looking on guard over him until the man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Saturday with escaping from jail. When he heard the evidence, His Worship sentenced the accused to a further term of six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

Two matches have been arranged for this week in the water polo shield competition. On Tuesday the Corinthian Yacht Club meet the 87th Co., R.G.A., at 6 p.m. at the V.R.C. enclosure. At the same hour on Thursday, and at the same place, the V.R.C. meet the Lusitano Recreation Club.

PROPOSED SHORT TIME IN THE COTTON TRADE.

At a meeting of the members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association who met at American cotton, held at Manchester yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That in the interests of the trade there should be a reduction of production in the American section by stopping the mills each Saturday and Monday in each of the weeks beginning July 10 and 12, and ending September 25 and 27, or an equivalent stoppage of spindles during such period of 126 hours exclusive of all days stopped for holidays other than Saturdays and Mondays." The Federation Committee will now send a circular to the Federation members spinning American cotton, and providing 80 per cent. of the trade support the proposal organised short time will be adopted. The cotton trade is still unremunerative, and although the operatives are working at a lower rate of wages they are not opposed to the reduced hours of working, for they recognise that this is the only way to relieve the situation.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Typhoon talk has been on tap during the week-end. Excursions have had to be abandoned and outside pleasures have been considerably marred. It looks, however, as if we were to see nothing more than the signals this time.

History repeats itself. On Thursday the Legislative Council had under consideration the railway ordinance, and one member wanted to know what would happen in the event of a cow or other animal straying on the line. George Stephenson's famous answer, "It would be bad for the cow," might very well have been quoted.

Cattle straying on the railway was mentioned at the debate on the railway bill on Thursday, and the explanation was forthcoming that where there was no fence the owners of cattle could not be prosecuted for allowing their cattle to stray on the railway. "No fence, no fine," was the alliterative reply of the Attorney-General. He might have expressed it "No fence, no offence."

It looks as if business were meant when our Legislature has been asked to pass a railway bill providing for the administration of our little venture on the Kowloon side. I am told that there is a possibility that in the conduct of the railway we might have to face the old problem which has worried the police and the magistrates for years, namely, "When is a man drunk?" The new ordinance contains certain provisions for dealing with intoxicated persons, and I am informed that the query of one official member as to whether it was intended to provide medical aid for each station in order to have them handy to decide whether a passenger was drunk or not was not taken seriously. We remember it was asserted that a man was not drunk if he could walk straight, but this test was felt to be too severe and it was declared that a man need not be considered intoxicated if he had the savvy to lie in the gutter and hold on by the kerb. But possibly we may not have so much trouble in this direction as is anticipated. After all we have to remember that it is the drunk Oriental who gives most trouble. The obfuscated Celestial is extremely rare.

The little discussion that took place at the Legislative Council on Thursday aiming at the preservation of the public right to bathe at Stonecutters has resulted to the recollection of old residents an amusing incident which occurred nearly thirty years ago when bathing was strictly forbidden on Stonecutters Island by the military authorities. One of the first offenders was Mr. A. J. Leach who at the time was Attorney General. The military policeman being no respecter of persons, or like an asylum ward, not given to believing all that is told him, promptly conveyed the protesting A.G. to the Yaumati Police Station, where, of course, he was recognised at once and immediately released from custody. One of these days, when the verbal assurances given at the Council meeting are forgotten, an Attorney-General may get lugged out of the water at Stonecutters and be taken over to the Yaumati Police Station in a bathing suit. The inspector in charge might then have more difficulty in recognising the prisoner before him. The reflection that occurs to me in this connection is that the public right to bathe within one hundred yards of the fortress at Stonecutters ought to have been expressly stated in the Bill. Succeeding Generals will know nothing of the discussion in the Council Chamber; they will only have the Order once before them.

And so the statue of Queen Alexandra is to be brought out of the godown at last. Possibly there were good reasons for the delay, but even we in the East who are not accustomed to undue haste might be pardoned for marvelling at the time it has taken to have this permanent memorial of the coronation of King Edward put up in Royal Square. It was three years after the coronation before the order was given for the statue to be sculptured, it took three years for the sculptor to complete his task, and it looks as if it will take another year before the statue is erected. I say, I have no doubt there are satisfactory explanations for the delays: I am only pointing out the delays.

Some of our American friends take themselves very seriously. Two of them, a lady and gentleman, were making inquiries last week-end as to the Fourth of July celebrations in Hongkong, and the lady seemed quite perturbed because only one hotel celebrated the occasion. Her companion sought to comfort her with the remark, "Well, I guess it isn't a European celebration anyway." Which of course was quite right. To ask us to celebrate the Fourth July is twisting the lion's tail with a vengeance.

I notice that the Manila *Cablenews-American* doesn't quite believe the *Daily Press* when the latter asserted that the attempts to "knock Manila" on the part of the Chinese coast newspapers existed only in the fancy of certain imaginative writers down in the Philippines. I have no wish to join in the controversy, but my own opinion is that the Chinese coast journals instead of vilifying Manila simply ignore it. And it is this fact that stings. That a people like the Americans should be ten years in the Philippines doing great things and not have the Orient ringing with their praises seems inexplicable to them. But however unpardonable it may be to our American friends, it is none the less true. At the time of the Carnival when the Hongkong journalists were hospitably received in Manila, certain of the fair city's newspapers remarked that the Chinese coast people would now "discover that the Philippines was on the map," and therein we note the American feeling of disappointment that they have not received the recognition they expected. Neither they nor their fair city of Manila nor the lovely Philippines have been "knocked." As a matter of fact they have been left severely alone.

ROBERTSON RANDOLPH.

V. R. C. DIAMOND JUBILEE

THE GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

To commemorate such an auspicious occasion, as the diamond jubilee of the Victoria Recreation Club, the committee held an aquatic sports meeting on Saturday afternoon, and a smoking concert in the evening, both of which were well attended. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Frank Lammert, the Hon. Secretary, received the following letter from His Excellency the Governor:

Mountain Lodge, Hongkong.
DEAR SIR,—Will you be so good as to offer to the members of the V. R. C. my most hearty congratulations on this 60th anniversary of its inauguration.

Probably at no time during these past sixty years has the Club been in a better condition than it is to-day, and I wish it every success and prosperity.—Yours very truly,
F. D. LUGARD,
President, V. R. C.

The Secretary, V. R. C.
Looking backward, it is interesting to note that the inaugural meeting at which it was decided to form the "Victoria Regatta Club" was held in the Hongkong Club House on July 11th, 1849. At that meeting there were twenty-six persons present, and the deliberations of these pioneer sportsmen gave birth to the V. R. C., the premier sporting club of the Colony and coming second to none in the East. For some years after its formation the V. R. C. was purely a rowing club, but latterly it has embraced all kinds of sport and there is no doubt that its members include many of the finest athletes in the Colony. A cosmopolitan club fitted with an excellent gymnasium and possessing numerous advantages not to be found in other clubs, there is little wonder that it is so flourishing a condition. Its membership now numbers some 400 members, and the roll is being increased weekly. The oldest member of the Club at the present time is the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, who was enrolled as far back as 1865, while Messrs. F. A. Hazeland and G. A. Caldwell joined in 1879, Mr. A. Rodger in 1880 and Messrs. J. J. Leiria, A. Denison and G. P. Lammert in 1881.

THE AQUATIC SPORTS.
The strings of flags floating above the commodious club-house of the V. R. C. proclaimed a gala day, and those who assembled at the enclosure in the afternoon to witness the swimming feats must have been well pleased with the afternoon's sport. The swimming races, the diving and the plunging were well worth seeing, but the most amusing event of the day was the duck hunt. The second duck let loose upon the water led the many competitors a long and trying chase before it was caught by Mr. A. S. Ellis. The swimmer succeeded in cornering the bird at the junction of the Praya wall and the entrance to the V. R. C., and as the duck dived Mr. Ellis followed and brought it to the surface. The different events resulted as under:—

TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP.—First heat, J. Fenwick; Second heat, H. W. Petersen, 1; A. S. Ellis, 2; Third heat, C. A. Rodriguez, 1; P. M. Remedios, 2.

RUNNING HANDICAP.—M. A. R. Souza, 1; F. B. Silva and H. W. Petersen tied for second place.

FOUR LENGTHS HANDICAP.—A. S. Ellis, 1; P. M. Remedios, 2; Time—2 min.

TWO LENGTHS TIME RACE.—L. E. Lammert and H. Jephson tied, each man covering the distance in one minute thirty-one seconds, while the time fixed was one minute thirty seconds.

PLUNGING.—A. S. Ellis, 44 feet, 1; J. M. Rosa, 43 feet, 2; F. K. Tata, 42 feet, 3.

DUCK RACE.—Won by A. S. Ellis.
TEAM RACE.—Won by a team composed of W. J. Carroll, Silva Netto, M. A. E. Souza, P. M. O. Remedios, F. L. Rosa, A. J. V. Ribeiro and A. V. Barros.

WATER POLO MATCH.
The sports concluded with a scratch game of water polo between two V. R. C. teams, the Whites and the Blues. The sides were well matched, and the spectators watched a fast and exciting game which ended in a win for the blues by one goal, the final scores being:

Blues 2 goals
Whites 1

THE "SMOKER."

The spacious gymnasium, where budding athletes generally assemble to exercise, was given over to scenes of revelry. It had been completely transformed, mainly through the artistic abilities of Mr. C. Lesbirel and Mr. C. H. Parkinson. The room throughout was neatly dressed with a plentiful supply of bunting, while the entrance to it was lined with Chinese lanterns. On the facade of the Club-house the letters V. R. C. and the figures 1849-1909 were depicted by fairy lamps, and shone brightly out in the darkness of night.

Mr. Frank Lammert, secretary of the Club, presided over a comfortably filled room, and called upon the orchestra of the Sociedade Philharmonica for an opening selection. Well-merited applause succeeded the music, and other equally pleasing items were contributed during the evening by this talented combination. Had the good humour of the audience not then been established it most certainly would have been after hearing Mr. L. E. Lammert's song "I claim you mine," for which he was deservedly honored. Professor Gonzales' violin solo "Scene de ballet," was a rare musical treat, and there was little wonder that his auditors were emphatic in their demand for an encore. Mr. White's rendering of "The Night Watch" was much appreciated, and Mr. W. G. Worcester proved an admirable comic singer. His singing of "Topsy Turvy" so delighted his auditors that he was twice recalled. "The English Rose" was a song suitable to the fine tenor voice of Mr. E. B. Ayris, and the flattering reception accorded him was ample

testimony of the appreciation of the audience.

Mr. R. L. Bridger's dashing comic song "The Noisy Johnnie" proved an acceptable item, while Mr. Goldsmith's French song was also favourably received. Mr. L. E. Lammert obliged again with "A Jolly Old Cavalier," and once more the great applause accorded him was commensurate with the worth of his song. The concert ended about midnight, with the singing of the National Anthem. Mr. George Grimbale acted as accompanist.

REVIEW.

Sir Robert Hart: The Romance of a Great Career. By his niece, JULIET BRETON. London: Hutchinson & Co.

The life story of Sir Robert Hart published at the present time in book form runs perhaps some risk of being neglected under its impression that it cannot conceivably add much that is new to the information which the newspapers and magazines have so lavishly provided for their readers during the past twelve months or so. But the romance of the great career of the Inspector-General of Imperial Maritime Customs in China, as it is told by his niece, is truly a fascinating book; few biographies of men of to-day are so well written, and Miss Breton has clothed the bare bones of historical incidents with a wealth of anecdotal illustration that makes the reading light, easy and delightfully attractive.

The story begins with a description of the simple circumstances in which Sir Robert began his life seventy-four years ago. The household grew up under the bracing influence of uncompromising doctrine; it was no unusual thing, we are told, for one member to ask another at table, "What have you been doing for God to-day?" Though it does not appear that young Robert Hart was greatly impressed by his surroundings at home, he was "a clever scattered-brained imp of mischief" long after his school career began, the strength of character he inherited from sturdy old Puritan stock soon developed. He was suddenly turned into a serious student by the slightest of excuses—nothing more than a relative conceived in a spirit of pure mischief to defeat a schoolfellow who was confidently reckoning on gaining the Scripture prize. Hart, to the surprise of the school, gained the victory. "Now you see what you can do when you try, Hart," said the Governor of the school. "Why don't you try?" He accepted this new idea as a challenge; it was the turning point in his life, and he studied with an enthusiasm as thorough as it was sudden. Miss Breton remarks that "Surely, if ever a boy was 'led' as the Wesleyans say, to do a certain work, Robert Hart was that boy." There is more than one reference in the book to Sir Robert's own belief in Providential guidance.

For the story of his long and eventful career in China we must refer the reader to the book itself. No summary of its contents can suggest the engaging interest of the narrative. We obviously have here the reminiscences of Sir Robert Hart himself as he has described them in the family circle, with many good stories and little sidelights on history which find no place in the bluebooks, and the result is a charming volume.

Only one quotation we will permit ourselves. It is from one of the early pages in the book, and we choose it not only because it indicates the lasting influence of an early impression, but as serving the purpose of showing the attractive style in which the book is written:—

"At the impressionable age of six or thereabouts an aunt fired the boy's imagination with stories of the departed glories of the Hart family. She used to tell him how their ancestor, Captain van Harlt, came over from Holland with King William, fought at the Battle of the Boyne and greatly distinguished himself; how afterwards, in recognition of his gallant services, the King gave him the township of Kilmoreilly as a reward; how the gallant captain settled himself down there, kept his horses, ate well, drank deep, and left the place so burdened with debt that one of his descendants was obliged to sell it."

"When I'm a man," the little fellow would say solemnly after hearing these things, "I'll buy back Kilmoreilly—and I'll get a title too." Of course she laughed at him quietly, thinking to herself how time and circumstances would separate the lad from the goodly company of his ambitions. Yet, after all, he saw clearer than she; he never wavered in the serious purpose formed before he reached his teens, and he actually did buy back Kilmoreilly when it came on the market years afterwards. As for a title, he gained a knighthood, a grand cross and a baronetcy—thus fulfilling the second part of his promise grandly."

Our copy of the book comes from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

AND WHEREAS!

"Do you know what a recital is, gentlemen?" remarked Mr. Justice Darling to the jury in a case at the Old Bailey. His lordship was referring to an indictment, and continued, "The recital is the part where it keeps on saying 'And whereas.' It sets out all the things that have happened. And whereas So-and-so is entitled to an estate in fee simple in such and such a property, And whereas he mortgaged it for so much, And whereas that mortgage was paid off, And whereas he remortgaged it for so much, And whereas that mortgage passed into the hands of So-and-so, And whereas he is now in the hands of So-and-so, And whereas he has requested somebody or another to make him a further advance. Now this indictment witnesseseth. And that is the particular point where the indictment begins to have operative effect," added Mr. Justice Darling. The jury was subsequently allowed six years' exemption from service at the Old Bailey.

COMPANY REPORT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-seventh annual report of the board of directors states:—
The directors now submit their report and statement of accounts for the year 1908.

The depression in Trade and Shipping, to which allusion was made in last year's report, was intensified during 1908, and the year's accounts show a loss of £33,255. 15s. 9d. To meet this, and to provide for the depreciation of the fleet, £55,358. 12s., £280,000 has been taken from the underwriting account and £10,000 from the general reserve fund. After making these appropriations, and meeting all expenses chargeable upon the year, there remains a balance of £15,162. 0s. 8d., which will be carried forward.

The later reports from China have been of a more reassuring character. Freight rates in many directions have shown a considerable improvement, and there is reason to hope that this improvement will be continued. A committee of the board has been for some time, and still is, closely considering the heads of expenditure with a view to effecting any economies which might be found possible.

No additions have been made to the Company's fleet during 1908, and no building contracts have been entered into.

During the present year advantage has been taken of low rates to cover the bulk of the insurance on the fleet outside, instead of carrying it in the company's underwriting account.

The retiring directors are Mr. W. Paterson and Mr. W. W. Dickinson, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., the Auditors, retire and will be proposed for re-election.

By order of the Board,
A. G. WELLS,
Secretary.

29, Cornhill, London, 19th June, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
To share capital: Authorized £200,000, divided into 120,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred ordinary shares of £5 each. ...	200,000	0	0
49,599 cumulative ordinary. ...	247,945	0	0
49,599 deferred ordinary. ...	247,945	0	0
To first mortgage debentures—First issue of £245,000. ...	245,000	0	0
Subscribed and issued. ...	265,825	0	0
Also £50,000 issued and lodged with bankers as security for temporary loans as may be required. ...	148,891	18	11
To sundry creditors in London and China. ...	78,823	13	8
To loans. ...	19,000	0	0
To deposits. ...	19,095	15	9
To balance from revenue account. ...	15,162	0	8
	£1,042,688	9	0

ASSETS.

£	s.	d.
By steamships, hulks, ferry boats, &c. ...	988,054	18 4
Less depreciation written off for this year. ...	55,358	12 0
	932,696	6 4
By coals and provisions on board ships and godowns. ...	10,895	7 0
By office furniture. ...	58	1 0
By sundry debtors in London and China Agents' balances, freights, &c. ...	70,016	10 11
By cash in London and China. ...	12,605	11 5
By expenses of debenture issue. ...	£18,240	12 9
Less written off at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. ...	1,824	1 3
	16,416	11 6
	£1,042,688	9 0

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st December, 1908.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To general charges and telegrams in London and China, including directors' trustees and auditors fees. ...	6,607	17 4	
To general interest. ...	4,698	4 2	
To debenture interest. ...	12,636	10 6	
To expenses of debenture issue, amount written off. ...	1,824	1 3	
To loss on working of steamers for the year. ...	7,469	2 6	
To depreciation account—On steamships, &c. ...	55,358	12 0	
To balance transferred to balance sheet. ...	15,162	0 8	
	£103,776	8 5	
Cr.	£	s.	d.
By balance brought forward from 1907. ...	28,632	1 5	
Less dividend paid. ...	14,876	14 0	
	13,756	7 5	
By amount transferred from general reserve fund. ...	10,000	0 0	
From underwriting account. ...	80,000	0 0	
	90,000	0 0	
By transfer fees. ...	21	1 0	
	£103,776	8 5	

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantante, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Powder.

Chantant will enable you to do it. After Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents, [453]

LIKIN AT CHINKIANG.

THE SYSTEM BIDDLED WITH ILLEGALITY AND FRAUD.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, the British Consul at Chinkiang, has the following illuminating comments in his Report under the heading "Likin":—

"A few remarks with regard to this perennial burden on all trade may not be out of place. As illustrating to a small extent the multiplication of effects from this one cause, I have pleasure in quoting the following luminous remarks of my Hanchowfu correspondent, the Rev. T. B. Grafton:—'The one great commercial need of this end of the province is the dredging of the Grand Canal and the abolition of the scores of custom-houses along its borders. Could this be accomplished, the flood of orders for foreign goods would make the wharves at Chinkiang a sight to behold. As it is, in consequence of likin exactions, kerosene costs 1 dol. 10 c. more per case of 65 lbs. at Hsiehoufu than at Chinkiang. Lumber, both native and foreign, has become almost impossible to get. I have now (October 21) on the road from Chinkiang two boat-loads of lumber that were started about September 21, and have as yet heard nothing of them, though they should have arrived weeks ago. This district has always depended on southern pine poles for house roof beams, which now can be brought up only with the greatest difficulty and expense. This also compels the use for building purposes of what is ordinarily sold for stove wood, thus demoralising the fuel markets and causing great distress to the poor. It also affects the price and supply of fuel used for burning bricks; hence bricks are exorbitantly high with few buyers.'

The following illustration will show that the whole system, inconsistent even with its own low standard, is riddled with illegality and fraud, calculated to fill the pockets of individuals to the detriment of the revenues of the Empire.

Under the regulations governing transit cargo, inspection should take place at each barrier, and if the goods are found to correspond with the description given in the transit pass, they should be at once released without any payment asked or given. But, in the busy season, when much cargo is passing inwards and outwards, the strict enforcement of these regulations would entail congestion of traffic and consequent delay. As a consequence a practice has grown up, which is a source of revenue to the likin officers and a convenience to merchants, while at the same time it reduces the transit trade regulations to a farce. When cargo is approaching a barrier, the person in charge of it goes ahead of it to the barrier, presents his passes for examination, and pays an illegal fee called "pass inspection fee," whereupon the officer in charge of the barrier stamps the passes, and when the goods arrive they are passed through without any inspection whatever. Many so-called detection cases arise out of a refusal on the part of persons who have gone ahead of their cargo to get their passes stamped, to pay the "pass inspection fee," whereupon the likin station officials fall back on the letter of the regulations and insist upon examination. This is represented to the Consul concerned as a detention, the Consul communicates with the Chinese authorities and is informed in due course that there was no detention beyond that necessary for the examination of the goods as the regulations prescribe. To avoid the delay attendant on this routine, the system of paying a "pass inspection fee" has become a regular custom, and as long as the normal rate of extortion is adhered to, no complaints are made.

There seems to be no remedy for these abuses but the abolition of likin altogether. Suggestions made in the past that transit cargo inwards should be put under hatches sealed by the customs and be allowed to go through to destination without being examined so long as the seals are found to be intact, have remained barren of result. Apart from official opposition, the bulk of the boats is a difficulty. They have no hatches properly so-called, but are divided into compartments which are covered over with the narrow transverse boards forming the deck of the boat. Though the transit trade is liable to exactions of this kind, it is still at such an advantage as compared with trade carried on under the native likin system with its innumerable uncertainties and vexations, that it is actually found profitable, and that it is a large trade, to Hongkong, so that they may be brought back as foreign goods and be distributed under the transit pass system.

MARINE INSURANCES (GAMBLING POLICY) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill in the House of Commons last month, Mr. W. Rutherford (Liverpool, West Derby, Opp.) protested against the Bill, which, he said, would interfere with a large number of policies which were effected for the convenience of the business community. It might be that in each of these transactions it was not convenient to explain, either to the insurance companies, to Lloyd's or anybody else, what was the precise interest an individual had in taking out a policy, and it was a common thing for policies to be effected to "interest addition," in order to prevent any possible question being raised as to the nature and extent of the interest. This Bill made expressions of that kind absolutely void, and made everybody concerned in such transactions liable to penalties of a very serious description. He denied that there was any serious scandal to be remedied, but in order to put an end to what had undoubtedly occurred in one or two isolated cases in which gambling policies had been taken out, a serious blow would be struck, if this Bill passed, at legitimate business. He protested against the Bill as a most objectionable measure.

The Bill was read a second time.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. & M. str. *Zafiro* left Manila on the 10th inst., and is due here to-day.
The I.G.M. str. *Yorck* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 10th instant at midnight, and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst. at noon.
The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Silene* left Singapore for this port on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 15th inst.
The Russian Volunteer Fleet str. *Kiev* left Singapore on the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.
The C.N. Co's str. *Sunghang* leaves Lillo on the 13th inst., and is due here on the 17th inst.
The Danish str. *Indian* left Port Said on the 5th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 10th inst.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Kobe at 5.30 p.m. on the 9th instant, and left again at midnight same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 7 p.m. on the 8th inst.

THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS

IN ALL PIANOS

WE IMPORT STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

The interval has shown a gradual return to better trading conditions, and most outlets are somewhat more anxious to secure supplies from stock than they have been during the past few weeks, the rise in values in producing markets owing to the higher value of the raw material having no doubt stimulated enquiry to some extent. The northern markets have been quite important operators in native-made cloth, which in turn has a firming effect upon the yarn market, while these outlets have also shown interest in other goods to some fair extent. Hankow also is showing signs of shaking off its long spell of apathy, and is beginning to make long at impossible figures, which may, however, lead to better things later.

As regards the home markets, the rapid advance in price of American Cotton has put values beyond reach of would-be buyers from this side, advice being to hand that the market is advancing owing to unfavourable crop news. That the average is 4 to 5 per cent. less than last year appears to be established, but it is of course the weather which makes the crop, and the acreage, and if next season's is to be a short crop, while it is improbable that trade can be worse than last year, the price of cotton is likely to be maintained at a high level. The monsoon weather in India made a favourable start about the 10th of last month, since which it is reported that beneficial rains have fallen and that important market may therefore become a good buyer from Manchester and enable the manufacturers to get back some of their lost margins of profit as the year progresses.

TIENTSIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

There was a large attendance of members at the special meeting of the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce on June 18, to consider what further action should be taken with regard to the debased sycee circulating in Tientsin. Mr. Senthent was in the chair, and some sixty members attended.

The Chairman made a long speech pointing out the serious *impasse* that had been brought about by the circulation of debased sycee. He stated that it was essential that the debased sycee should be recalled, re-melted and replaced with sycee of the established fineness of .992, and that steps should be taken to maintain the standard of sycee at the proper fineness. A leading banker pointed out that at any moment the banks might be forced to say they could no longer finance the trade of the port, the debased sycee had been demonetized by proclamation by the Hukuanan and by notification of the Commissioner of Customs, and nothing had taken its place.

In the discussion that ensued, it was decided to adjourn the meeting for two months, and if before that date no progress had been made to recall and re-melt the debased sycee and to steps had been taken to control and maintain the sycee at the standard fineness of .992, the members of the Chamber would consider taking very serious steps [which were proposed and discussed at the meeting] in order to secure the required control and maintenance being established.

Resolutions were adopted embodying the above, and protesting against the inaction of the Chinese authorities.

350 WARSHIPS.

FLEETS MOBILISED FOR THE MANOEUVRES.

Some 350 ships of the Home, Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets engaged in the recent manoeuvres. They included:—

Battleships	40
Armoured Cruisers	27
Protected Cruisers	25
Scouts	8
Destroyers	17
Torpedo Boats	79
Torpedo Gunboats	8
Minelaying Vessels	3
Depot and Repair Ships, &c.	15
Submarines	26
Total	350

For the purpose of the manoeuvres the naval forces were to form three fleets—"Red," "White," and "Blue"—the areas assigned to them being respectively: Red, East Coast of Scotland; Blue, West Coast of Scotland; and White, a defined area in the North Sea.

The task of the White fleet (commanded by Rear-Admiral T. H. M. Jerram) was to attempt to form a junction with "Blue," without being brought to action by "Red," one of the conditions being that "White" can only pass through Pentland Firth or south via the Straits of Dover.

Telegrams have informed us that the task was successfully accomplished.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS, only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRST CLASS HOUSE OF HAIR IMPORTERS. Wants a Competent COMMISSION AGENT to buy all Grades of Chinese Hair in Regular and Large Parcels. Address stating experience and references to J. Z. 6759, care of RUDOLF MOSER, Zurich, Switzerland. [950]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SILBIA,"

Capt. Radonich, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., P.M. This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stowaways.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIEBER & Co., Agents, Princess Building, Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [3]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "MOLDAVIA," 9500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the B.M.S. "ARABIA" due in London on the 5th September, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent, Hongkong, 12th July, 1909. [1]

GILES'S CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY

NEW EDITION

Enlarged to 1,800 Pages, THOROUGHLY REVISED.

Fascicule 1. (296 pages) will be ready for delivery in July.

Price to Subscribers £5.50, payable on delivery of Fascicule 1.

Prospectus and Specimen pages upon application. KELLY & WALSH, LD. 863

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE for a well known Local Firm of Export and Import Merchants.

Good Salary and Commission given to a Competent Man. Security required. Apply in writing, with credentials and stating qualifications, to—

GOLDBRING, BARLOW AND MORRELL, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th July, 1909. [931]

COAL.

BUNKER COAL can now be supplied.

from the Deep Coals of SARAWAK GOVERNMENT MINES, at Labuan and Brookeborough, at Reduced Rates. Large stock always on hand. Apply — SARAWAK GOVERNMENT AGENCY, Labuan. Telegrams: May, Labuan. [939]

SUTTON'S SEEDS

Special Selected Collections

of this Climate

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS

IN AIR-TIGHT CASES.

To be obtained from CHINA EXPRESS CO., Telephone 668, 3, Duddell Street. [50]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods. G. K. HAXTON, Manager, Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [49]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. [583]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

MR. RUDOLPH LEISSING, having retired from our employment, CEASES to Sign our Firm Per Procurement from this Date.

SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong and China, 1st July, 1909. [946]

NOTICE

WE WISH to bring to the Notice of the Public that our Firm has for the last twenty years been engaged in the Manufacture of FIRE CRACKERS for Export and that we have Established a reputation for Superior Quality and Moderate Charges.

Messrs. HUNG HING & Co., 17, Yim Tin Street, West, are our Sole Agents in Canton, and anyone wrongfully making use of Our Name will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

SUN LEE & Co., Tung Koon District, Canton, 9th July, 1909. [947]

E. 2nd R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dress and of preparing and dealing in Dress Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in "Government Gazette" as Notification No. 401 of the 2nd July, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [926]

E. 2nd R.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd INTERPRETER at the Supreme Court. Salary commencing at \$960, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,680 may be given.

A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applicants must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st October, 1909.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [930]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]

A TACK & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

25, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

Cameras fitted with "Zeiss," "Goerz," "Ross" & "Aldis" Lenses.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALITY. Hongkong, 24th April, 1909. [37]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Uses NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 963 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 544 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 624 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 371 feet

Length on Blocks... 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready for Short Notice. [805]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SCRIP CERTIFICATE issued 10th August, 1883, for 4 Shares numbered 5049/5052 in the above-named Company standing in the name of JOAO A. DA LUZ (deceased), of Hongkong, has been LOST, and should the same, not be produced before the 23rd instant, a new Scrip Certificate will be issued in favour of the said JOAO A. DA LUZ (deceased), and no transaction taking place under the said Scrip Certificate issued 10th August, 1883, will be recognised by the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. [940]

CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST SHARES CERTIFICATES.

1. ANTHONY BARRINGTON—10

Scrip No. 77 51/60 10

78 51/60 10

79 71/80 10

80 81/90 10

2. CREAST EWENS—40

Scrip No. 81 151/160 10

3. FUNG SHIU SAU—9

Scrip No. 83 182/190 10

84 191/200 10

85 201/210 10

4. ALEXANDER GEORGE GRANT GORDON—10

Scrip No. 86 246/255 10

5. ELEANOR SILAS KELLY—10

Scrip No. 87 311/320 10

88 321/330 10

89 341/350 10

90 351/360 10

129 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DUPLICATES of the above CERTIFICATES will be issued one month hence, and the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATES, unless produced at the Office of the General Managers within that period, will be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [918]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 8 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 888G. at 36, 37 and 38.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [623]

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GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [98]

TO LET

NOS. 1 & 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground, in NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in Shelley Street.

The CASTLE, CASTLE ROAD, furnished for 1 Year.

The BERTIE, No. 13, Peak, unfurnished from 1st June 1909.

CMS TEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kailash, from 1st October, 1909, to 30th June, 1910.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BELLIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and colour-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE.—TOM CREST, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and adjacent islands.

Apply to—

MINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [100]

TO LET

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong.

Apply to—

T. B. L., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

TO LET

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [818]

TO LET

"STOWFORD" 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply to—

A. B., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

TO LET

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 5, (Tang Lap Ting) Godown East Point.

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—

KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Sing Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot. Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [791]

TO LET

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply to—

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

1 ROOM on First Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yamnati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [900]

TO LET

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply to—

CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE, OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

INTIMATIONS

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerning the same) in the Schedule A appended in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said 1st day of October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders to be made will be subject to the express wish of the tenders to the contrary, be received and opened by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are:—
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—OPIM, SEPIAT, GAMING and PAWNBROKING, as follows:—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan River.

(ii) KODAT DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province of Sarawak.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broekhoek point.

(v) BEHONG DISTRICT.—being the Territory between Bata-Bata and the Lawas Northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said SECRETARY, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Opium fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are these specified below:—

Per tahil... \$ 2.40

" 100 lbs... 0.30

" 500 lbs... 0.15

" 1000 lbs... 0.12

" 2000 lbs... 0.09

" 3000 lbs... 0.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Opium is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farms wholesale with Opium and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Spirit prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds showing full particulars of the Title Deeds as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—
SCHEDULE A.
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.
The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.
The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1905.
The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [696]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

METALLIC INLAYING—AN ELECTRIC COIL WITH A 50-INCH SPARK—FUSION OF IRON IN GAS—RADIUM ENERGY—SAFETY OF RADIUM—POISONED ANIMALS AS FOOD—LAND TIDES—KINDS OF DISEASE IN METALS—A MINERAL SENTINEL—THE MESSINA OBSERVATORY'S WARNING.

In the ancient art of damascening, in which Damascus excelled in the thirteenth century, a surface of bronze or iron was engraved with lines or figures, and threads of silver or gold were pounded into the design with a mallet. Attempts have been made to produce the same ornamental inlaying by some cheaper method. The latest process is that of Sherard Cowper Cole, the British metallurgist, who coats the object to be decorated with a protective composition, and in this case the design is placed in an iron box, in which it is surrounded with filings of the ornamenting metal, the object is then heated to the proper temperature. The metal deposited in the design forms a firmly adhering alloy with the metal of the object, and the effect is very artistic. Several inlaying metals may be used, with a separate heating to volatilize and deposit each one.

Within the last score of years several experimental induction coils, of large size have been built, the latest, by an American maker, being the largest using a direct current with a mechanically-driven circuit-breaker. Its primary coil is 5 feet long, 4 inches in diameter, weighing 210 pounds. The primary winding is 100 pounds of No. 6 B. and S. gauge magnet wire, in two layers, and the secondary winding is made up of 164 separate coils of very fine wire, which has a total length of 138 miles and a weight of 215 pounds. The circuit-breaker is a drum one foot in diameter, carrying 40 semi-circular copper bars or brushes, driven by a small direct current motor. On a 110-volt direct current, using 25 amperes, the coil yields a spark 50 inches long, the voltage necessary to bridge such a gap being estimated at 1,000,000 volts.

About 10 grains of prussic acid per quart has been found by an Edinburgh chemist in the water taken from a gas meter, indicating that the domestic gas supply must contain an appreciable quantity of this powerful poison.

The solid earth is being constantly strained by the varying weight of tidal waters and ice accumulations, by changing air pressure, by the pull of the moon and the sun, and by expansion and contraction from alterations of temperature. By deflections of the pendulum, Prof. Hecker of Potsdam has recently shown that the moon causes in the solid earth two tides daily of about eight inches. In the Kimberley diamond fields of South Africa it has been found that the earth's crust is never at rest, and sensitive apparatus at Kew Observatory has indicated one undulation daily instead of two, evidently connected with the sun instead of the moon, the range being more than eight inches. This rise and fall, vastly exceeding the movements in any earthquakes, pass unnoticed because they are very gradual. Besides this daily movement an annual one has been observed, probably due to the influence of the seasons.

Three classes of diseases of metals were defined by a late lecturer at the Royal Society of Arts in London. The first class, "diseases of treatment," embraces metals that are exposed to composition and, otherwise, satisfactory in quality, but have been made weak or unsuitable by improper heating or mechanical treatment, either by user or producer. "Diseases of composition," which form the next class, result from the presence of substances that should either be absent or present in smaller quantity. The third class is "diseases of decay," and it depends on the action of outside causes, chemical or mechanical, that lead to deterioration.

An automatic hoisting record, including signals as well as trips, is kept by a new instrument used in a mine of South Africa. As the cage or skip moves up or down, a small disc carrying a needle travels along a strip of paper ruled into time spaces, and this marks down the time of the trip. Each ring of the signal bell perforates the paper, the number of perforations showing whether the hoisting has followed the signals.

The Messina seismograph records a slight shock ten minutes before the destructive earthquake. An efficient alarm system could have saved many people in that time.

The change that a decade has wrought in the conception of atoms and molecules is not easily grasped. Attempting to make it more clear in a late Royal Institution lecture, Sir J. J. Thomson pointed out that radium, representing the greatest concentration of power known, breaks up with the emission of a million times as much energy as is produced by the combination of an equal weight of oxygen and hydrogen. The corpuscles or atoms of helium thrown off move with a tenth of the velocity of light—or about 18,000 miles a second. A ship under the fire of Dreadnoughts would be exposed to mere child's play as compared with the bombardment of an atom by these particles, and some idea of the condition of a gas under the action of radium can be had by imagining a town bombarded by shells as large as houses and moving with a thousand times as great velocity as any projectiles ever shot from a cannon. To account for this amazing power is one of the most interesting of problems.

Many unsuccessful attempts to produce a non-inflammable celluloid have caused new substances of the kind to be received with scepticism, but it is claimed that the cellite of Dr. A. Eichenberg, now made at Dusseldorf, Germany, has withstood tests proving it to be a cheap and useful material. Celluloid is a mixture of collodion

of the usual duty? We have the power. By the fortune of war this great country has been set over the weak, distracted Philippines. With it, however, comes an obligation which arises above all considerations of trade or particular self-interests—the obligation which we must recognize or bring dishonour on our name. If Congress, adds the Correspondent, contained more men of Mr. Root's calibre the Philippines would not be where they are to-day.

A peculiar poison of gypsies known as drab has just been identified in England by I. Myers, a bacterium carbonate, known to mineralogists as witherite. An old practice of gypsies was to poison pigs and then eat the flesh, and Prof. Sherrington concludes that if the poison was barium carbonate, the flesh would be safe to eat, provided all pigs coming in contact with the entrails were carefully washed.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Birch (George & Co.), in their weekly share list dated 10th July, state:—Our market has ruled dull during the week under review, and several stocks have shown a tendency towards lower rates, while only a few have improved slightly. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 8½d., while rates on Shanghai are unchanged. Barlevier in London is quoted 25½d., and Consols 224½d. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains at 2½ per cent, but the private market rate of discount is 1½ per cent.

BANK SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, after touching 11,030, weakened, and sales have been effected at 11,027½, 11,025 and 11,020, and finally at 11,005, the market closing with sellers at latter rate; London quotes 295 10s. 0d. Nationals are wanted at 294.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions, after small sales at 8335 and 8330, have dropped to sellers at 8225; China Trade Insurance Company at 820 and North China at 110. Yangtze, as well as Cantons, are unchanged, the latter with a small sale.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—A small lot of Hongkong & Shanghai 347½, and more shares can be placed. Chinas are in demand at 417½, but even at this improved figure there are no sellers. Singapore & F.M.S. Insurance Company, Canton and Messrs. Sunlight shares sold at declining rates, from 333 down to 322 having been accepted, but at latter figure there are buyers, and no sellers under 322. Indo-Chinese sold at 566, at which rate there are further sellers; Shanghai and London rates are unchanged. Chinas and Manilas, as well as Douglases, are unchanged. Old Star Fisheries sold at 226; the new issue is steady at 215½. Shell Transport and Trade Navigation Company shares sold at 104, 104½, 105 and 105½, and 106, 106½, 107 and 107½, and 108, 108½, 109 and 109½, and 110, 110½, 111 and 111½, and 112, 112½, 113 and 113½, and 114, 114½, 115 and 115½, and 116, 116½, 117 and 117½, and 118, 118½, 119 and 119½, and 120, 120½, 121 and 121½, and 122, 122½, 123 and 123½, and 124, 124½, 125 and 125½, and 126, 126½, 127 and 127½, and 128, 128½, 129 and 129½, and 130, 130½, 131 and 131½, and 132, 132½, 133 and 133½, and 134, 134½, 135 and 135½, and 136, 136½, 137 and 137½, and 138, 138½, 139 and 139½, and 140, 140½, 141 and 141½, and 142, 142½, 143 and 143½, and 144, 144½, 145 and 145½, and 146, 146½, 147 and 147½, and 148, 148½, 149 and 149½, and 150, 150½, 151 and 151½, and 152, 152½, 153 and 153½, and 154, 154½, 155 and 155½, and 156, 156½, 157 and 157½, and 158, 158½, 159 and 159½, and 160, 160½, 161 and 161½, and 162, 162½, 163 and 163½, and 164, 164½, 165 and 165½, and 166, 166½, 167 and 167½, and 168, 168½, 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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	SIMLA	15th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 22nd July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 24th July	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 13th July, 3 P.M.
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 15th July, 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"PAHOE"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 18th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TEAN"	On 22nd July, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"CHENAN"	On 25th July, 3 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN. Telephone 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.**

Hongkong, 12th July, 1909.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 17th July, Noon.
RUBI	2540	E. W. Almond	Manila	On 24th July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1909.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW.	TUESDAY, 13th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAYTAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCOW.	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 2 P.M.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FIRST CLASS FARES TO FOOCOW WILL BE MADE DURING THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—**DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,**
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1909.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MOJI	"CHUNSAUNG"	Monday, 12th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 13th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"CHOYSANG"	Wednesday, 14th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 16th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 23rd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 30th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,**
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1909.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	Middle of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	KAWACHI MARU, Capt. H. Petersen.	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.
VIETORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA.	SANUKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma.	6,500	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at Daylight.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato.	7,080	TUESDAY, 20th July, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino.	6,500	TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino.	5,000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	FRIDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Soeda.	4,500	TUESDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. W. A. Evans.	5,000	THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda.	6,500	FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson.	9,000	FRIDAY, 30th July, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi.	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—

EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9,000-TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KAMO MARU - (Capt. F. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 28th July.

MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. Wm. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

MYASAKI MARU - (Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 20th Oct.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.

SPECIAL EXCURSION (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90
2nd " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER. [15-93]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:	FOR MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 13th July	S.S. ISTRIA ... 21st July
S.S. SAXONIA ... 20th July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. DORTMUND ... 26th July	S.S. BRASLIA ... 23rd July
S.S. SPEZIA ... 13th Aug.	FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, & HAMBURG:
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ ... 17th Aug.	S.S. SEGOLIA ... 31st July
	FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SAMBIA ... 12th August
	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 20th August

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 10th July, 1909. Hongkong Office. 12

THOS. COOK & SON,

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CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

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Japan Office:
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJIPANAS	SWATOW	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half of Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Buildings, 1st Floor. Hongkong, 8th July, 1909. Telephone No. 375.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 tons gross	Sail Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000 "	Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	500 "	Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909. [462]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR STEAMERS TONS LEAVES.

TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson, 4,416	SATURDAY, 31st July.
	"SEATTLE MARU" Capt. 6,178	SATURDAY, 28th August.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR STEAMERS LEAVES.

TAMSUI via SWATOW, "DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. MURAYAMA, at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

[377]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

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BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.

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Codes, AI, AEC 5th Ed., Western Union

AGENCIES:—

YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.

CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. MACONDEY & Co.

For Particulars apply to

H. OISHI,
Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [665]

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日歷英中年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE.

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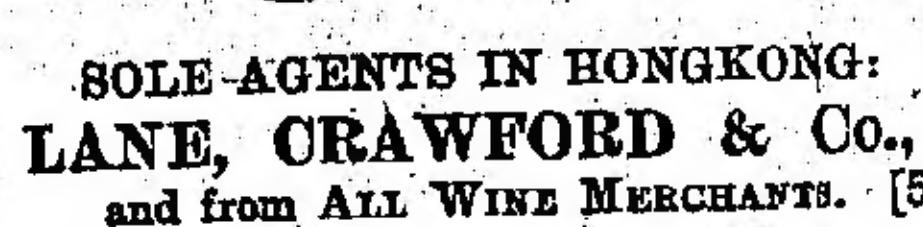
o EUROPE.

FOR	PER	DATE
		Monday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.

Keelung, Saughai, Y. J. Kobe, Yokohama, Iimadau, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Aki Maru	Tuesday	20th, 3.
Singapore, Pusan and Colombo	Kawachi Maru ..	Tuesday	20th, 3.

Highest open air Temperature on 10th64
Lowest open air Temperature on 10th77

WINE MERCHANTS.



She left Yokohama for Hongkong
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9th instant, and may be expected here
about the 27th inst.



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VISITORS AT HOTELS.

She left Yokohama for Hongkong
Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila on
9th instant, and may be expected here on
about the 27th inst.